





## More Teenagers Rounded Up

## Soweto Police Fire Shotguns, Use Dogs to Disperse Rioters

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Police used shotguns, riot sticks and dogs against black demonstrators and arrested 52 teenagers in their homes today as the latest upsurge of racial violence in Soweto township entered a second week.

The 52 teenagers were detained in a house-to-house search. The Johannesburg Star said some were beaten. The police said stone-throwing youths, who boycotted classes to protest against the black education system, took to the streets of Soweto on six occasions during the day.

Policemen fired birdshot to disperse them and, in one incident, charged a crowd of blacks with billy clubs to arrest 25 teenagers, 10 of them girls. Hundreds of black teenagers have been detained in the last week in townships around Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Four children were detained after Alsatian dogs were unleashed on a crowd of stone-throwing blacks and "brought them down," a police spokesman said.

Rioting in Soweto last year claimed more than 500 lives. The spokesman said today's search of houses was intended to round up those responsible for hijacking and looting a food truck. There were no reports of deaths today and the number of injured was not known, the spokesman said.

Unrest has been mounting in the township of 1.25 million blacks since last Thursday when schoolchildren and older students who spearheaded Soweto's militancy walked out to protest what they claim is a deliberate policy by the white government to prevent blacks from getting a proper education. It was a dispute over schooling which ignited last year's riots.

"We might as well study on our own," a student said. "We don't need the teachers now."

Police Killings

At least four blacks have been killed by police bullets in the past week and further confrontation is building up over demands for Soweto autonomy under a freely elected black administration.

The government said yesterday it was prepared to permit elections within three months for a community council which would cooperate with Soweto's white administrators.

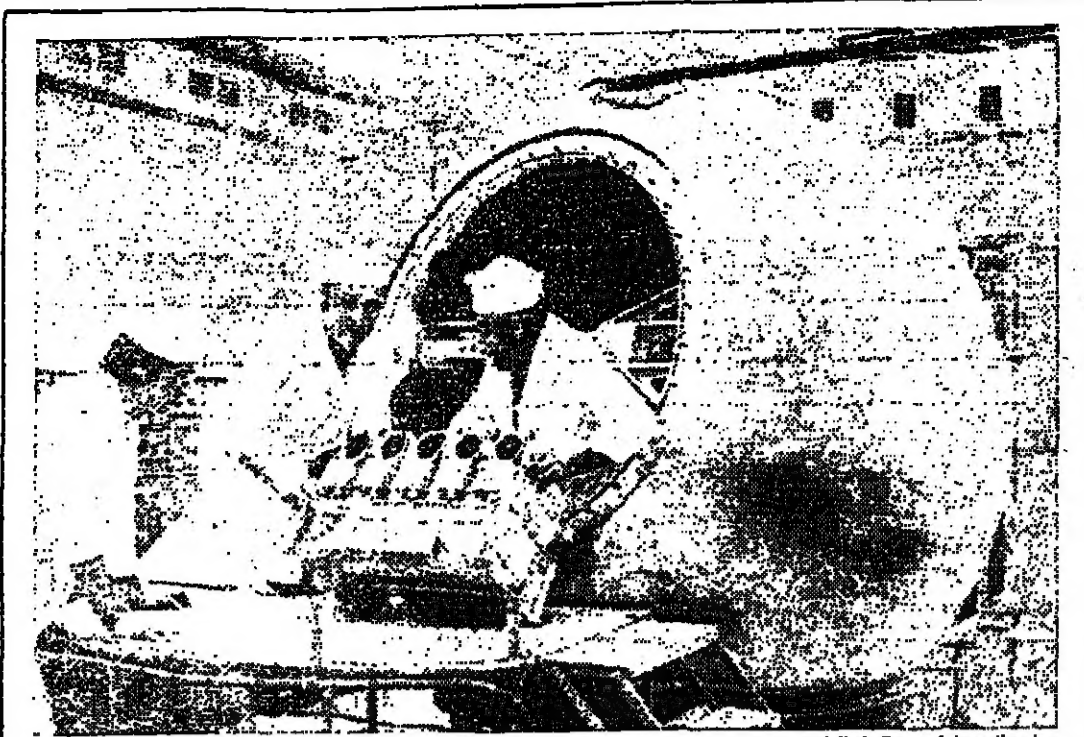
But Ntshato Motlana, leader of a "Committee of 10" which has become the main public voice of Soweto, said: "We will not be bludgeoned into accepting community councils. We are calling for non-racial elections for an autonomous Soweto city council," he said.

## OPEC to Lend Over \$148 Million To Third World

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Oil-exporting countries today formally decided to spend \$148.7 million in long-term interest-free loans for projects in developing countries burdened by rising oil prices.

Finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries approved the expenditure, involving a total of 42 development projects, at the start of their regular triennial meeting here. OPEC officials said.

The allocations, from OPEC's aid fund for Third World countries with balance-of-payments problems, will go toward improving irrigation, roads, hydroelectric and other essential services in African, Asian and Caribbean countries.



Specialists checking equipment on the international sputnik "Cosmos-936."

## Multination Program for Cosmos-936

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union reported today that its Cosmos-936 space laboratory, carrying plants, fruit flies and white mice, was functioning normally in orbit and carrying out experiments aimed at making space travel easier for humans.

The biological craft, launched yesterday, is a cooperative project that involves scientists

from the United States and France as well as Communist countries. It features a centrifuge device that keeps 10 laboratory rats in conditions approximating earth gravity while 20 more experience weightlessness.

In a Pravda article today, scientists hinted that the experiment could precede an effort to create artificial gravity for future cosmonauts.

"Now, when manned flights

last for months, new problems arise before biology and medicine," Pravda said. "How can an earth life, used to a [gravitational] pull, be taught to remain in space for as long as possible? Would a small pulling force not be of use here?"

The flight is also designed to test the effect of radiation on heredity. Fruit flies are commonly used for such experiments because they produce a new generation every few days.

Concern has also not been removed as much as government officials here had hoped, in part because there was an expectation in Bonn that President Carter, rather than his press spokesman, would personally make a statement reaffirming the U.S. policy of forward defense covering West Germany up to its borders with Communist Eastern Europe.

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A NATO official called the column "the most dangerous thing I've seen in the newspapers in years. It revives the whole question again about the basis of the American commitment: the old doubts about whether we would exchange Philadelphia for Hamburg."

Hamburg, in fact, is symbolic of what views such as those reportedly expressed in the classified White House study mean to West Germans.

According to the columnists, the study suggests, as an option for U.S. strategy that could lower defense spending, the setting up of a line formed by the Weser and Lech Rivers as the point beyond which a Communist offensive would not be allowed to go. This would surrender about a third of West Germany.

Millions in Zone

But perhaps one in a million Americans knows that such a concession territory includes cities such as Munich, with more than a million persons and Hamburg, which has nearly 2 million and is the largest West German city after West Berlin and is also the home of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

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## Report of U.S. Defense Shift Jolts Germans

## Bonn Is Anxious for a Carter Der

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 4 (WP).—Despite official denials and reassurances in Washington, the newspaper report by columnist Evans and Novak (NYT, Aug. 3) that top White House advisers were suggesting a strategy that conceded the loss of one-third of West Germany to a Soviet attack has caused anxiety and some distrust here.

"The professional officer corps," said a high-ranking West German officer, "is not troubled because they know that such a plan is nonsense. But it has nevertheless caused distrust and some loss of confidence" in U.S. thinking.

At North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Belgium, a senior West German official said: "After you have believed in something like the American commitment to defend Germany for 25 years, it is hard to shake the faith on the basis of just one newspaper article. But it was so detailed, it continued referring to the columnists' report and quotations from a White House meeting 'that it does make you wonder.'"

Concern has also not been removed as much as government officials here had hoped, in part because there was an expectation in Bonn that President Carter, rather than his press spokesman, would personally make a statement reaffirming the U.S. policy of forward defense covering West Germany up to its borders with Communist Eastern Europe.

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A NATO official called the column "the most dangerous thing I've seen in the newspapers in years. It revives the whole question again about the basis of the American commitment: the old doubts about whether we would exchange Philadelphia for Hamburg."

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West German officials point out that after World War II, the main line of defense for NATO was along the Rhine. Then it moved further east to the same Weser and Lech Rivers. But since 1966, as the West German armed forces began to take shape and grow to 500,000 men, the line has moved steadily eastward, the border as the policy of forward defense took effect.

Return Help Impossible

"To go back to 1966 is impossible," an officer said. "The best thing the study could do is confirm that our current strategy is correct."

The lead editorial in today's Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper accused the unnamed U.S. advisers of "playing with dangerous thoughts" and that such tentative options reflect "an alarming ignorance of the real world."

If an attack ever came from the east into densely populated West Germany, observers believe there would be enormous chaos and a situation that would be

hard to control from shot. Certainly the West Germans would not pull back and surrender. Nor would the Soviet Union be expected to roll their formal areas that would make Lech line attractive.

West German commanders generally have pointed aside from purely military deterrence of war, psychological thing and discussion of such a prospect extremely risky.

Yet, as the Frankfurter meane points out, "The Soviet benefit from its weakening of its defenses by tentative plans, the decision to make the decision no matter how tempting risk of quick escalation out nuclear war."

"We hope President Carter will keep his political eye on this psychological discussion of confidence NATO needs first of paper said."

that our policy, would viet occupation of NATO is flatly wrong."

Asked whether the States thinks it and allies could repel a Soviet attack, Mr. Powell at first would ask his superior respond, and then said: "Yes, we do can."

Mr. Powell and his staff were to report to the President on the results of a report by a group of experts on the Novak that security is present to Mr. Carter "that secretly concede of West Germany to a vision rather than see defense spending."

Defense Secretary Brown yesterday stressed the report, saying, "It is neither accurate nor quotations in context, not the policy of the States."

The idea that this country,

Link to Vance Trip Seen

Israel Says It Smashed

By Arab Guerrillas, Kill

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Israeli troops today smashed a five-man Arab guerrilla squad that crossed the Jordanian border in an apparent attempt to dramatize Palestinian demands during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Middle East mission.

The soldiers killed three guerrillas and captured two others in a brief exchange of fire in an olive grove, the Israeli military command said. The guerrillas were not identified with any Arab guerrilla organization.

No Israelis were injured, the command said.

The incident, rare on the Jordanian border since King Hussein evicted the Palestinians from Jordan in 1970, occurred after a month of bombing attacks in Israel that killed an Israeli and wounded more than 60 others, according to Israeli officials.

Vance Mission

A Foreign Ministry official mentioned Mr. Vance's presence in the Middle East at the time of the strike.

"The significance of the timing is understood," he said. "It's not going to change Israel's attitude or desire to talk peace. The incident may be part of continuing efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization to place bombs in marketplaces in Israel."

The incident coincided with Mr. Vance's stop in Syria as part of his Middle East tour undertaken to arrange a renewal of the Geneva peace talks. Israel opposes PLO participation at the conference.

It was not the first time the guerrillas used a Middle East peace mission by a U.S. secretary of state as a means of dramatizing their cause, Israeli officials noted.

In May, 1974, guerrillas raided a school in Maalot, northern Israel, during a trip by Henry Kissinger, killing 22 children. They attacked a Tel Aviv hotel

in March, 1975, killing several days before Mr. Vance was to arrive on an mission.

The command spoke of the intruders to automatic weapons, grenades and an ax, as well as lights, food and medical supplies. Israeli patrol followed from a hole in the sea and surprised the guerrillas near the olive grove.

Activity in the area is a halt when the fire kibbutz farmers rush stations.

"It's over and they're off, too," said Uri Efra of the kibbutz.

Greek-Cy, Chiefs Co.

(Continued from 1 women and children today past the of today. They crossed then bent and kissed hand of the Archbishop across a gold-bordered cloth. The ceremonial vestments. Places of entertainment government offices a closed until Monday. dio and television, casting special program the mourning period.

Visit by Constantine

NICOSIA, Aug. 4 (UPI).—King Constantine I paid a three-hour visit today to pay his last the Archbishop.

King Constantine I Larnaca Airport by the Kition and went to St. John's Cathedral, where he placed a wreath called on Mr. Kyprianou.

The sum total of seemed to underscore duty faced by the UN in trying to promote ment. President Carter dictated a Geneva conference early as October but seems unlikely to be particularly with the now rejecting the form group idea that might volved the parties ne.

The original mandat pired June 30.

## Equatorial Guinea Reported Africa's Chamber of Horrors

By David Lamb

DOUALA, Cameroon.—Less than a decade ago, Equatorial Guinea was the jewel in Spain's African crown, a prosperous, peaceful little place that the well-educated Bubi tribesmen fondly nicknamed "Nanny Poo."

The carefree island of "Nanny Poo"—more correctly, Fernando Po—and its sister province on the mainland represented the Africa of storybooks—beautiful and partly untamed. It was roamed by gorillas and covered with jungle, and from the cathedral tower at Malabo a verdant vista of well-kept plantations spread to the mountain range and the ocean beyond.

Coffee and cocoa were bountiful, an African middle class enjoyed both wealth and leisure and the school enrollment and per-capita income were among the highest on the continent. It was not surprising that the coming of independence was greeted with optimism.

"Guineans do not want their independence to resemble a bottle of champagne that evaporates in euphoria," Premier Benigno Ono Edu said in early 1968.

Terror Begins

But within days of independence on Oct. 12, 1968, the euphoria had given way to terror. Mr. Ono was imprisoned and beaten to death. The roundup and execution of the educated elite, the civil servants and legislative opponents began with systematic fury. Youth gangs ran amok, killing, looting and raping. They still do, by informed accounts.

Today Equatorial Guinea is Africa's chamber of horrors, a morally and financially bankrupt country ruled by a Catholic-turned-atheist, life-President Francisco Macias Nguema, 55, who says: "The so-called intellectuals are the greatest problems facing Africa today. They are polluting our climate with foreign culture."

Since Mr. Macias took power at independence, nearly all the senior civil servants and two-thirds of the Assembly members have been murdered or imprisoned or fled into exile. An estimated 100,000 Guineans—25 per cent of the country's population—have fled. Conditions in Malabo, the capital, are considered so intolerable that the Organization of African Unity recently took the unprecedented step of voting to close its regional headquarters there.

Toll Put at 39,000

Knowledgeable observers place the death toll over the past nine years as high as 50,000. Those known to have been killed, in addition to Premier Ono, include:

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There is an almost total blackout of information about the country today. A garrison of Spanish troops was kicked out in 1969 and most of the 7,000 European expatriates went with them in fear for their lives. The UN mission was expelled in 1973; the U.S. Embassy was closed in 1976. No Western journalists and few foreigners are allowed to visit.

But in interviews with refugees and diplomats in West Africa, and from reports compiled by European-based human rights organizations, a picture emerges of Equatorial Guinea and its paranoid president that invites comparison with the late Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier's reign of terror in Haiti.

Equatorial Guinea is a country on the decline, isolated and divorced from the influence of the world. There are only two doctors in Equatorial Guinea and, as a UN report has noted, "medicines and drugs are virtually unavailable." Television has ceased to operate because of a lack of technicians and the only place a person can make a long-distance call is to Madrid.

Cocoa production has fallen from 24,000 tons at independence to an estimated 10,000 tons today, largely because thousands of Nigerian contract workers were harassed, beaten and finally expelled in 1975. Nigeria evacuated the last of the 40,000 workers after its embassy in Malabo was attacked by members of a youth brigade. In an effort to fill the void, Mr. Macias decreed last year that all unemployed persons over 15 years of age be made to work the plantations and the phosphate mines.

No Civil Liberties

Civil liberties are nonexistent. Mr. Macias has the mail censored and has canceled the passports—and thus the nationality—of Equatorial Guineans abroad.

Contact with foreigners is forbidden. Fishing has been banned in an attempt to reduce the flight of refugees. Photographing even a palm tree is illegal without a government permit. An armed brigade of uniformed thugs, known as Youth Marching for Macias, patrols the streets, enforcing the President's decrees.

There was little in Mr. Macias'

background to suggest that he was capable of either leadership or ruthlessness. A slight, handsome man, Mr. Macias was a Spanish civil servant, the mayor of a small town, Mongomo. He was appointed vice-premier and minister of public works when the colonial administration set up an autonomous government, and from there he rose to an undistinguished prominence in the pre-independence period.

A member of the majority Fang tribe, he set out as President to settle old scores with the Bubi, the wealthiest of the country's ethnic groups. Then he moved to solidify his control through terror and dictatorial practices.

Closed to Public

He named himself President for life, and ordered that his praises be included in the Roman Catholic mass and he consecrated churches for the storage of coffee and cocoa. In naming the principal provinces after himself, he declared that a sizable part of it was a "presidential zone" closed to the public.

Two years ago he celebrated Christmas Eve by ordering the shooting and hanging of 150 prisoners in "Nanny Poo's" football stadium. During the spectacle, witnesses said, loudspeakers blared a recording of "Those Were the Days, My Friend."



by White House Aide

## er Launches U.S. Program Deal With World's Hunger

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—President Carter has initiated an international program to reduce food shortages and meet health needs in developing and underdeveloped countries, White House officials said yesterday.

## se Probe Get Korea of Gifts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP)—The Department of Justice has turned over to a House subcommittee a list of alleged payments from South Korean businessmen to more than 20 members of Congress and some executive officials.

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Rostenkowski, is probing the possibility of a bribe scandal involving the South Korean government and its officials. The list of payments, which includes names of 20 members of Congress and several executive officials, was obtained from a South Korean businessman who claimed to have information about the payments.

## s Petitioned into Workers av in ILO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP)—Auto workers, led by the AFL-CIO, have petitioned President Carter to support the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its efforts to improve labor conditions in developing countries.

The ILO is a United Nations agency that promotes decent work for all people. It has been successful in improving labor conditions in many countries, but it needs more support from the United States to be effective.

## Crash Kills 31

AUG. 4 (AP)—A bus carrying 32 people was involved in a fatal crash in a ravine, killing 31 people and injuring several others. The bus was carrying a group of people from a church service.

outlined to the Cabinet Monday, gives Peter Bourne, a White House aide, broad authority to draw on the staffs of all federal agencies in coordinating the Human-Needs Program.

At least 18 federal agencies are involved in international health activities, and 21 are engaged in activities related to food or hunger problems.

The President repeatedly has emphasized the necessity of considering human needs in U.S. foreign policy goals and has told aides the new program should add substance to his human rights campaign.

Most of the debate and discussion of Mr. Carter's human-rights initiative so far has dealt with pros and cons of his criticism of the treatment of political dissidents in the Soviet Union and other countries.

But the President regards human rights much more broadly and believes this program will prove the point, an aide said. "He believes all people should have a reasonable chance of sharing in the world's health and food resources."

Mr. Carter told his Cabinet that although the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, which Mr. Bourne has headed, was being dissolved under reorganization plans, Mr. Bourne would continue as a special assistant to the President with other duties, including coordinating the new program.

Because Mr. Bourne has only a small White House staff, Mr. Carter said, he expects Cabinet members to make personnel available to him.

Longtime Aide  
Mr. Bourne, 37, a psychiatrist, worked on Mr. Carter's staff when the President was governor of Georgia. He was one of Mr. Carter's closest advisers during last year's presidential campaign.

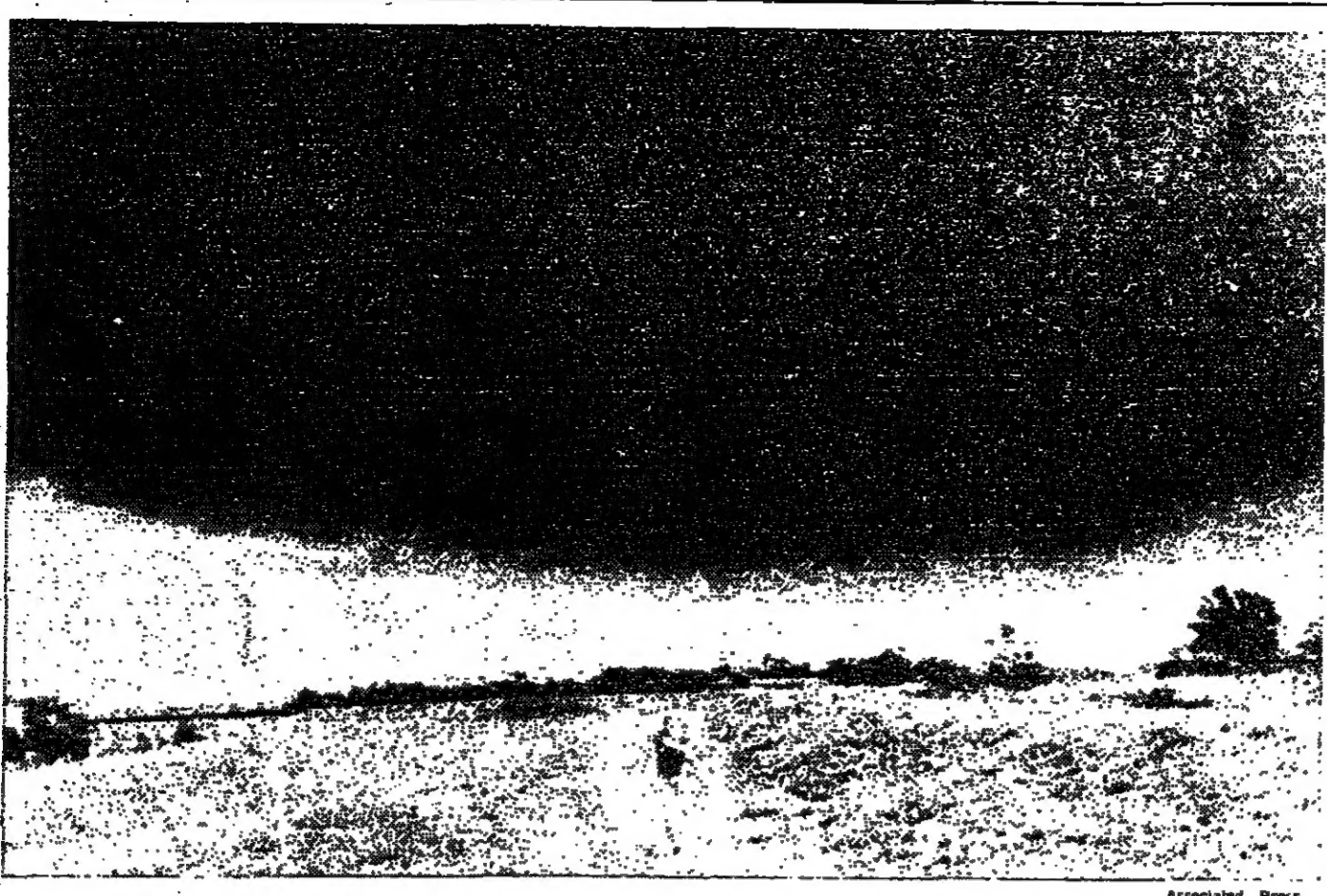
Mr. Bourne long has complained that the federal government has no coordinated program for dealing with the world's health and food problems. In addition, there have been poor communications among the various federal agencies involved in trying to solve the problems.

Part of the impetus for the new program came from a memorandum to Mr. Carter prepared by Mr. Bourne and Jack Watson Jr., a presidential assistant who is secretary to the Cabinet.

Besides being White House coordinator, Mr. Bourne will be a member of a Cabinet-level executive committee being formed to oversee health aspects of the program. Mr. Watson will be executive secretary of the committee, which will be chaired by the secretary of state. Other members will be the secretaries of the Treasury and Health, Education and Welfare and the director of the State Department's Agency for International Development.

A Cabinet-level executive committee also is expected to be formed to oversee the health aspects of the program. Its membership probably will be the same as the committee on health, except that the secretary of agriculture will serve instead of the HEW secretary, sources said.

Sen. Baker, contending that the public financing provisions would help Democrats far more than Republicans in elections, applied heavy party-unity pressure to Republicans to vote against debate-limiting closure.



RUNNING UP A STORM—Woman jogging along New Orleans levee this week, as thunder cloud approaches.

## But Seeks Stiffer Curbs for Future

## Carter Signs Bill on Strip-Mining Controls

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Carter signed strip-mining control legislation yesterday but said it was not tough enough because it had been watered down to win congressional approval.

Without mentioning him by name, Mr. Carter chided his predecessor, Gerald Ford, for twice vetoing similar legislation.

"I'm not completely satisfied with this legislation," Mr. Carter declared as he signed the strip-mining bill in ceremonies in the White House Rose Garden.

"I would prefer to have a stricter strip-mining bill. I am concerned with some of the features that had to be watered down during this session to get it passed."

But I think that this provides a basis on which we can make improvements on the bill in years to come," Mr. Carter said.

The new law requires coal companies to restore virtually all new land they gouge and to pay for repairing the damage caused by the mining. It is the result of seven years of legislative struggle among members of Congress and battling among the mining companies and environmental interests.

The bill represented compromises on about 200 differences between House and Senate versions. The new law:

- Bans gouging the surface of land that cannot be reclaimed. The law requires the mining companies to restore it to the original contour in almost all instances.

- Imposes a tax of 35 cents a ton on strip-mined coal and 15 cents a ton on deep-mined coal to pay for restoration of past strip-mining excavations that disfigure the landscape. About 60 per cent of the nation's coal is produced by strip mining.

The law contains several exemptions to the land-restoration requirement. One would give small Appalachian coal operators more time to comply. It also gives Western landowners the right to veto strip

mining by withholding their written consent if their private land overlies federal coal deposits. This allows landowners to get the best deal for the coal before giving their consent.

Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., has said the veto provision and others in the law could lead to a "\$50-billion to \$200-billion ripoff" of consumers forced to

pay higher utility and energy costs.

In other legislative proceedings: • The House approved legislation authorizing \$1.7 billion to operate the State Department, U.S. Information Agency, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, but prohibited any funds being used to aid Vietnam.

The legislation was passed by the Senate on July 28. It now goes to the White House, where President Carter is expected to sign it into law.

• The House refused to consider legislation that would have stripped most-favored-nation trading status from Romania because the Eastern bloc country does not allow its citizens freedom to emigrate.

Passage of the legislation, which was opposed by the White House, would have restored the generally higher rates of duty under U.S. tariff schedules. Instead, the House indefinitely postponed action on the legislation because the Ways and Means Committee ruled that "extension of most-favored-nation treatment for another year is crucial to the continued development and improvement of U.S. economic and political relations with Romania."

Higher wheat and feed-grain supports were adopted by House and Senate conferees, signaling the end of a deadlock that has stalled a bill setting national farm policy.

The approval leaves conferees disagreeing only on aid to sugar producers, and top congressional and administration leaders indicated that problem should be resolved soon.

The measure provides the substantial boosts in this year's wheat price supports that both houses adopted and Mr. Carter accepted two weeks ago, and a target price for next year that would be keyed to how much grain is produced.

Isolation Cited By Freed Cubans

CARACAS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Two Cubans who were freed by Havana after serving long jail terms for anti-Castro terrorism have told a Caracas newspaper that they were held in isolation cells measuring 120 by 80 inches for more than three years and forbidden to say a single word for that period.

One of the men said that prisoners from the United States committed suicide in the cells because they could not tolerate the conditions. The men were freed along with the wife of one of them, by the government of Fidel Castro and arrived here Sunday night.

"There was an absolute silence. One could not say a word. Total isolation," one of them said. Despite the conditions of their confinement, both men said that they had not been tortured.

Church Unit Gives 'Anti-Racism' Aid

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (AP)—The World Council of Churches today announced a new \$500,000 list of grants under its program to combat racism.

The biggest sum, \$125,000, will go to the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and the next largest amount, \$85,000, will go to the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) "liberation struggle," the WCC said.

Among 11 new grant recipients are five from North America "representing the struggles" of Indians and blacks. Another newcomer is the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants in Britain. The WCC granted funds to 35 liberation movements and sympathizers in 14 countries.

Paris Jails Meter-Hacker

PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—A motorist who saved eight parking meters off their stands because he was angry about parking fines has been jailed for three months. He was saving off his ninth meter when arrested, the police said.

## Rights Group Aides Gave Data To FBI, Documents Reveal

By Anthony Marro

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NTT)—For about seven years in the 1950s a number of officials of the American Civil Liberties Union gave the FBI on a continuing basis, information about the organization, its activities and some of its members, according to materials obtained from the bureau's files.

In addition, the materials suggest that several ACLU officials asked the bureau to help them to identify Communist party members who might be trying to gain seats on the boards of the ACLU's state affiliates. There is no indication that the bureau complied with these requests.

One result of this activity was that the FBI opened files on scores of persons whose names they received and tried to determine whether any of them had been engaged in "subversive" activities.

Two of the persons who appear to have given the bureau information in some instances said yesterday that in cold war period, the FBI appeared to be acting to protect civil rights, and it was not until later that the country became aware of what it was doing.

Current leaders of the ACLU said, however, that there was no justification for giving some of the information to the bureau and that they were distressed to learn that it had been given.

The materials were obtained by the ACLU through a request under the Freedom of Information Act and subsequently made available to The New York Times. They show that between 1953 and 1958 a number of officials, including the head of the ACLU's Washington office, Irving Ferman, advised the bureau on an irregular but continuing basis of activities that the organization was planning.

"The files show that, on a number of occasions, almost entirely during the McCarthy era, certain persons who were then ACLU officials were in contact with the FBI to provide or obtain information about the political beliefs or affiliations of other ACLU members and officials, particularly those who were thought to be Communists," Norman Dorsen, the ACLU chairman, and Aryeh Neier, its executive director, said in a statement released yesterday.

"Whatever their motive, such contacts with the FBI were wrong, inexcusable and destructive of civil liberties principles. The materials given to the FBI included correspondence between ACLU officials, minutes of meetings of various state affiliates, drafts of position papers, memorandums, lists of officers and bits of gossip about internal feuds."

A communication from the ACLU's southern California affiliate was passed along by Mr. Ferman to a bureau official with a notation saying "there is no question in my mind but that this is a product of Communist coercion."

On another occasion, the files show, Mr. Ferman sent a letter to that same official, Louis Nichols, then the No. 3 man in the bureau, disclosing the names of two persons who had tried to get the ACLU's help in organizing a campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. Ferman, in a telephone interview, said he could not recall many of the incidents described in the FBI's files but did not dispute the authenticity of the documents.

He would not comment on his motives in turning such material over to Mr. Nichols but said it was "absolutely not" his intention that the bureau open files on persons named in the documents.

However, in a statement that he prepared for the current leadership of the ACLU, he said that the policy of the ACLU leadership at the time was to develop and maintain a close relationship with the FBI and other government agencies.

"The policy reflected a recognition that particularly during the cold war period of the fifties, there was need for some clear channels to those agencies operating in the political framework similar to that of the union," he said.

He said this did not mean the ACLU endorsed the policies and practices of the bureau, but simply reflected "the vision that any struggle for human liberty requires many, many battle stations."

Mr. Ferman, who is referred to in FBI files as a "friend" of the bureau, and who once proposed that the late J. Edgar Hoover be given a civil liberties award, is now a professor of law at Howard University.

## U.S. Agency Forms Unit to Track Nazis

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service yesterday announced the organization of a special unit to track accused Nazi war criminals who have taken refuge in the United States.

INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo said four persons accused of war crimes, including Andrija Artukovic, a California resident sought by Yugoslavia for trial, are currently undergoing deportation proceedings. A further 106 cases are nearing prosecution or are under active investigation, he said.

Mr. Castillo told the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration that, in addition to setting up the Washington task force, he has streamlined legal procedures to enable INS officials to gather evidence overseas. He also said his investigators will have top Justice Department backing in getting confidential information from the CIA and from the Defense and State Departments.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Joshua Silberg, D-Pa., said in an opening statement that the Immigration Service during the last 30 years was "more concerned about possible Communist propaganda and about our political alliances with postwar Germany than it was with bringing to justice those criminals who participated in genocide on a scale unknown to mankind throughout history."

Mr. Castillo acknowledged from his own examination of investigative files that the records were poorly kept but he and other officials denied finding evidence of deliberate wrongdoing.

"It's hard for me to pin the blame on anyone for something that happened 30 years ago," the commissioner said. "I'm inclined to believe Communists were a much greater concern two decades ago—that's the way the laws were written."

Three years ago, the hunt for suspected Nazis was centralized in New York. Now all case records will be transferred to Washington and five attorneys working under the service's general counsel will each be assigned to individual cases. Mr. Castillo said these attorneys will carry out investigations and, where prosecution is justified, prepare cases for trial.

Los Angeles Times

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## In Memo Found Among Papers

## ison Denied Knowledge of Stuffed Texas Ballot Box

TEXAS, Aug. 4 (AP)—A newspaper statement on the papers of former Lyndon Johnson aide, said today he did not know the exact source of the paper, "although it certainly was our position at the time."

Walter Jenkins, who was Mr. Johnson's administrative assistant and one of his closest associates during the election controversy, said today he did not know the exact source of the paper, "although it certainly was our position at the time."

Mr. Jenkins said that the deal for the 200 extra votes was made at a late night meeting in San Diego, Texas, attended by Mr. Johnson, South Texas political boss George Parr, Mr. Salas and other Jim Wells County Democratic officials.

Efforts by former Gov. Coke Stevenson, Mr. Johnson's opponent, to stop Mr. Johnson's certification were blocked by an order from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

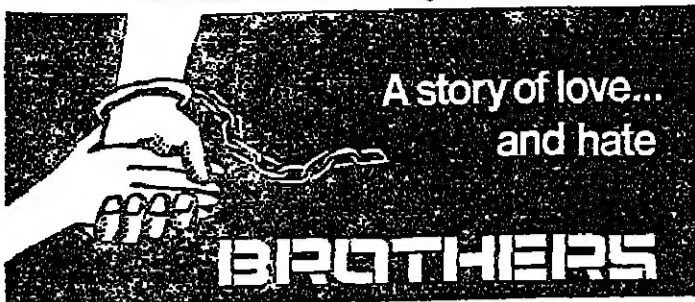
Mr. Johnson, in the text of a victory speech made Sept. 6, 1948, said:

"There were substantial revisions and corrections—100 away from Johnson in a northeast county; 325 more for my opponents in a west central county; 113 added in a Gulf Coast county and 100 in another Gulf Coast county; 400 transferred to his column in a deep east Texas county and 22 in a neighboring county; 30 in a west Texas county. The Dallas County returns were corrected after their certification to take 2,000 votes from my total."



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OUVERT JOUR ET NUIT

## Obituaries

Philosopher Ernst Bloch, 92,  
Expounded Utopian Marxism

From Wire Dispatches  
STUTTGART, Aug. 4.—Prof. Ernst Bloch, 92, one of West Germany's best-known philosophers, has died here, the University of Tuebingen said today.

Dr. Bloch was in good health and was working on a new book when he had a heart attack, the university said.

His doctrine of "an empire of freedom" stressing human dignity, brought him into conflict with both Nazis and Communists.

A prolific writer of books on philosophy and theology, Dr. Bloch had taught since 1961 at Tuebingen, near Stuttgart, settling there after his mandatory retirement from a professorship at the University of Leipzig.

Chooses East  
Dr. Bloch had gone to East Germany in 1949 from the United States after refusing a professorship in West Germany with the explanation that he wanted nothing more to do with capitalism. He changed his mind after seven years of teaching at Leipzig.

Dr. Bloch had gone to the United States in 1933 and spent the war years running a German-language publishing house with other emigres. He had left Germany for Switzerland and France in 1933 when Adolf Hitler came to power.

Dr. Bloch was born in the Rhine River city of Ludwigs-hafen. He studied philosophy, music and physics at the universities of Munich and Wurzburg and earned a doctorate in 1903. He joined the German Communist party in the 1920s when he was a prominent intellectual figure in Berlin.

Dr. Bloch expounded a philosophy of hope based on what he called an "undogmatic utopian Marxism." It was founded on dialectical materialism and influenced by the doctrines of Marx and Hegel.

His main work was the three-volume "The Principle of Hope." Other works were "The Spirit of Utopia" and "Thomas Muenzer as Theologian of Revolution."

## Julian Ruiz

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Julian Ruiz, 86, husband of Communist party president Dolores Ibarruri, "La Pasionaria," died here last night. Mr. Ruiz had been separated for many years from Mrs. Ibarruri and had not seen her since she returned from the Soviet Union in May.

A miner, Mr. Ruiz and Mrs. Ibarruri were married in 1915. They had six children, but only two survived to maturity. He took part in mining strikes and was jailed. Was a member

of the Socialist party and participated in the creation of the Spanish Communist party. He went to Moscow in the 1930s and returned to Spain in 1936 to fight in the Civil War.

After the Republican defeat in 1939, he went back to the Soviet Union where he lived until returning to Spain several years ago. He fought in the defense of Stalingrad, and the couple's son, Ruben, was killed at Stalingrad in 1943 while serving in the Red Army.

## Esther C. Dunn

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP).—Esther C. Dunn, 86, Smith College professor emerita and Shakespearean scholar, died Monday at home here.

## Bishop Mitzenheim

EISENACH, East Germany, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The former chairman of the East German Evangelical (Protestant) Church Conference, Moritz Mitzenheim, 85, former bishop of Thuringia,

Workers in Chemical Plant  
In U.S. Found to Be Sterile

LATHROP, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP).—The men noticed it first, swapping stories over lunch at the chemical plant where they worked in this small central California town. None had fathered children lately.

That was a few years ago. Today, part of the Occidental Chemical Co. plant is closed and doctors are trying to figure out what has made several workers sterile.

Twenty-six men work in the section of the plant that makes farm chemicals. According to a company spokesman, 23 of the men agreed to tests a month ago after initial studies raised questions about their reproductive capacity. Eight of the 23 had had vasectomies.

But James Lindley, Occidental vice-president and western division manager, said that of the remaining 15 men tested, 10 were sterile or had almost nonexistent sperm counts.

"At this point, we just don't know what the cause is," Mr. Lindley said yesterday. Most of the men are in their 20s and 30s and had fathered children before they started to work at the plant, he said.

According to William Steffan, head of the occupational health branch of the California Department of Health, the prime suspect



Ernst Bloch

died here today. He had retired in 1970.

One of East Germany's most prominent and controversial churchmen, he caused controversy in 1966 when he met East German leader Walter Ulbricht. After the meeting Bishop Mitzenheim announced that the Evangelical Church recognized the post-war partition of Germany.

as the cause of sterility is a soil fumigant called DBCP (dibromo and chloropropane).

Mr. Steffan would not definitely assign blame to the chemical evidence "fosters strong suspicion that... DBCP is implicated in the induced sterility."

He said there is no federal or state standard that sets safe amounts for DBCP handling. "It was never thought to be particularly toxic," Mr. Steffan said.

A union steward at the plant, Jack Hodges, said he first suspected the malady during "lunch-room talk."

"I started looking around and there weren't any children being born," he said. The union, the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International, began efforts to persuade the men to get tested for sperm counts about a year ago, but Mr. Hodges said it was a "delicate matter."

Finally, last month, the men submitted to the tests. Results disclosed last week confirmed the sterility. Farm chemical production at the plant was halted last Thursday. On Tuesday, limited production resumed but stopped a short time later at the request of the state.

Mr. Steffan said the farm chemical section will remain closed until the state investigates further.

"The sterility is a pretty well-known fact," said worker Ted Bricker, 31. "It was a theory among the guys for at least three or four years."

Turkish Violence  
Claims 4 Lives

ISTANBUL, Aug. 4 (AP).—Four persons were shot and killed, including a police officer, and bombs went off at a rightist student center and party headquarters as a new wave of politically motivated violence gripped major Turkish towns.

The latest incidents occurred today in Ankara, where unidentified persons firing automatic weapons from a speeding car shot two workers employed at the U.S.-financed Middle Eastern Technical University as they got off a bus on their way home.

The police said an officer who attempted to chase the gunmen was also cut down by gunfire. A third worker was hospitalized with serious wounds.

The university was the scene of student protests recently when the board of trustees appointed a rightist rector who resigned during the brief rule of leftist Premier Bulent Ecevit.

## Soviet Forest Fires

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Fire fighters were dropped by parachute to tackle widespread forest fires in the Ural Mountains and western Siberia, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia reported today.

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## Attention Turns to Upgrading Work

## Job Hunt for the Retarded Gain

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The protectors of the mentally retarded are pushing a national campaign to find jobs for their charges.

Despite high unemployment and the difficulties of finding jobs for blacks, for women, for teen-agers, for veterans, and despite the problems of the retarded themselves, the job hunt shows signs of significant success.

"There's been an enormous advance in the last few years," said Michael Stumbaugh, director of a federally sponsored job training project of the National Association for Retarded Citizens in Arlington, Texas. His project is 10 years old, but most of its 20,000 placements have come in the last three years, he said, and are running at 5,000 a year now.

## Mostly Mental Jobs

Most of the jobs found for retarded adults are at minimum wages and menial—dishwasher or janitor-type work. But with thousands of groups involved, including public and private agencies, schools, sheltered workshops, there is a constant probing for new fields of training.

In Manhattan, for example, a five-store mall is planned by Contemporary Guidance Services, a nonprofit, job-training agency. "It's never been done before," said Pearl Coffee, executive director, "and we can use it for training in retailing and job placement."

At another local agency, the Association for Children with Retarded Development, Penny Linet, the placement counselor, is trying to set up an operation to grow plants for sale to wholesale florists. "Maybe they would become employable, too, in that industry where we have no entry," he said.

## Construction Team

In Los Angeles, a construction team of 13 retarded persons built a small office, rehabilitated a house and painted a school. "We're really not training cement workers or painters. We're training them to work," said Dr. David Blowsky of California State College, who heads the project. He believes that four of the 13 "can make it in the outside world," and two more such teams are planned.

"Today the retarded are employed in nursery schools, which wouldn't have happened years ago," said Gordon Christian who works on job-training projects in Burlington, Calif.

There is some discontent about the menial jobs from the retarded.

"I like my job. It's an important job. It's manual work, head dishwasher," said Kevin Tracy, who earns \$3.85 an hour at Cardinal Stritch College in Milwaukee. "But I'd like a job with more responsibility." There should be some retarded "on the staff, the paid staff" of agencies dealing with the retarded, "in what we call self-advocacy jobs," he said.

## Stable Workers

But most experts warn about expecting too much. "Retarded is retarded," said Bernard Posner, executive director of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. "One of their strengths is that they are a pretty stable manpower source, dishwashers, bus boys and bus girls, janitors' helpers, lower-level jobs that have high turnover. Here you have a supply that at least offers stability. You don't have to be smart; you have to be there. It doesn't mean they're getting lower-level jobs. They don't. But they are jobs."

The government estimates that there are about 6.5 million retarded persons in the United States. Most are considered "mild," with intelligence quotients of 52 to 67—100 is average. About 6 per cent are labeled "moderate," in the 36-to-51 IQ range, and 5 per cent are in the still lower "severe" and "profound" categories.

Mr. Posner believes that of the 3.5 million retarded adults, 1.5 million to 2 million can work in the competitive market or in sheltered workshops.

There are about 3,000 such workshops in the United States, and half the 450,000 handicapped persons in them are retarded. These shops do contract work—assemblying ball point pens, boxing perfumes, stuffing envelopes—and may prepare the retarded for outside jobs or become their final work place.

## Club Manager Slain

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A social club manager was killed today in cross fire between a sniper and an army patrol near his home in the Catholic Andersonstown District here, police said.

## Tehran Traffic Toll

TEHRAN, Aug. 4 (AP).—Tehran has the highest road accident rate in the world with 16 persons killed every day, the head of the city's traffic department said today. In the last month, there were 4,855 road accidents. The city of 4.5 million inhabitants has nearly 1 million automobiles.

Chub Manager Slain  
Belfast, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A social club manager was killed today in cross fire between a sniper and an army patrol near his home in the Catholic Andersonstown District here, police said.

One of the problems is that if we stop with the cream of the retarded and ignore the others we aren't helping," said Mr. Posner. For those with lesser abilities, he said, "it might be necessary for society to learn over and bend," and accept less efficiency to give them jobs.

## Must Help All

"Today we are placing people whose level is much lower than three years ago," said Mr. Stumbaugh of the National Association for Retarded Citizens. "The emphasis on jobs for the retarded is credited to the interest of the late President John Kennedy, to the human rights movement, to the efforts to get the retarded out of institutions and into the community and to the huge increases in government spending, which are now about \$2 billion a year, triple the level of a decade ago."

But parents and federal laws are given most of the credit. The same parents who pushed hard for facilities for mentally retarded children 25 years ago during the baby boom have been working equally hard for jobs and vocational training as their children reached adulthood.

A key law was an amendment to the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, which mandated nondiscrimina-

tion and affirmative hiring the handicapped into government contractors.

"Prior to that act we seek out employers, we are seeking us out," Stumbaugh. Others, however, do not think the law is the "biggest problem" among ourselves," said Sparhawk, a personnel technical center outside He has a retarded son ed place four retarded at the GM center this.

The people who need ing are not high-ups but "the supervision working directly with the retarded do need a vision. "But the pro nothing compared to the turnarounds (in de workers) we've had in 30 years," he said.

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# Why so many White Horse drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.



Wherever they may take their White Horse, they know they can find Europe's only international daily newspaper.

But there's much more to the common denominator than world-wide availability. White Horse drinkers appreciate a quality product, as do Trib readers. With an average annual income of \$35,500, they're

## quality consumers.

As well as Scotch consumers. Eighty percent have it in their homes right now.

As frequent travellers (97% travelled internationally last year), they have an extra advantage. They can purchase it duty-free.

No wonder so many White Horse drinkers are Herald Tribune readers...

## - and vice versa.



مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Sign Confessions in Exchange for Freedom

### South Korean Dissidents Under Pressure

By H. Malcolm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Held in prison cells, police officers of the government, Park Chung-hee, are applying intense and physical pressure in recent days to sign statements of their opposition to the government.

But the combination of President Carter's interest in human rights and his determination to withdraw the 38,000 U.S. ground troops here may be producing at least some cosmetic improvements.

Ministers, students, laborers and social workers are still being arrested and interrogated. Government agents still follow many citizens and recently forbade the singing of "God Save the People" in a college production of "Godspell." The newspapers are still controlled closely by South Korean Central Intelligence agents.

But early last month the National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Park, passed a series of resolutions, including one that urged the government to allow all South Koreans, even those who had violated Mr. Park's severe emergency decrees, to work for national unity and have a normal life.

On July 10, Under Secretary of State Philip Habib, a former ambassador to South Korea, visited here. The announced purpose was for further consultations on the gradual troop pullout.

A week after Mr. Habib's visit, 14 men were released. U.S. Embassy officials here declined comment on human rights.

to be a result of pressure on Mr. Park by human rights activists in South Korea, which with increasing force the day of his 1981 years U.S. officials, in Washington, have been over the wide-spread, trials and execution said that they try to improve the there was, however, not effect, according to students interviewed in 25.

Mr. Carrillo

Autonomy

Aug. 4 (AP)—President Carter's chief of staff, Hamilton Jordan, said today that the "rigorous" Communist party's right to 7 pursue its political outside interference, t on the meeting be- ro party leaders late a Black Sea resort, in news agency Agency emphasized that unit parties face a 7 of situations and s." they must be able independent courses, assailed Mr. Carrillo communist stance.

ment on any connection. A spokesman said, "The Embassy reflects the President's policies and the President has reflected an increased interest in human rights."

Whatever the connection, prisoners have come under intense pressures to sign statements of "repentance." The statements vary but generally include an admission of wrongdoing, such as criticizing the President, an expression of regret, a promise not to repeat the crime and to lead a quiet life, and a recognition that the suspended prison sentences could be reimposed.

Many prisoners have been summoned to interrogation rooms or visited in their cells and urged, cajoled and threatened to sign. Relatives' visiting hours were lengthened if they would urge the prisoner to sign. Those who refused were placed in "punishment rooms," windowless enclosures measuring about 3 by 6 feet.

Some Bargaining

Prison authorities were willing to bargain over some phrasing. They allowed a woman to sign for her adamant, imprisoned brother. "They were practically begging us to sign," said one man. "They said they had their orders."

These developments have given the South Korean opposition movement a morale boost and a sense of bargaining power. In fact, some prisoners reportedly have vowed not to sign any statement to maintain a political prisoner population internationally embarrassing to President Park. "We think these partial releases are a public-relations, face-saving gimmick and an effort to divide us," said a dissident leader, who risks a seven-year prison term for criticizing the government to a foreigner. "Even when you're out of jail, you're still a prisoner because you can't say anything political or they'll throw you right back in."

Bomb Blast Damages Venice Radio Station

VENICE, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Urban terrorists exploded a bomb today in front of the offices of Italy's national radio network RAI in Venice's industrial suburb of Mestre.

No one was hurt in the early morning explosion which shattered windows and damaged a doorway. A message from the "Armed Proletarian Group for Communism," said the group had set the bomb as a warning. Manipulated information and slanderous reports are the instruments for reduced tariffs on ASEAN commodity exports.

Their comments were made at the opening of a two-day conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations heads of government.

The leaders, from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, also completed draft joint statements seeking increased economic support from and improved trade relations with Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Leaders of those three countries are to meet here with the ASEAN leaders on Sunday and Monday. According to a highly-informed source, the association does not expect positive responses from Australia and New Zealand for reduced tariffs on ASEAN commodity exports.

ASEAN Leaders See Threat, Call For Cooperation

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 4 (WP)—The five non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia are threatened by a "hostile challenge" from Indochina and must face up to it by cooperating closely with each other and the major industrialized nations, leaders of the pro-Western governments said today.

On July 10, Under Secretary of State Philip Habib, a former ambassador to South Korea, visited here. The announced purpose was for further consultations on the gradual troop pullout.

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TRUNK LINE—A short-tusked elephant leads the way for his lady and their brood as they take a constitutional in the Addo National Park in South Africa. The national park is reserved for elephants, who currently number 78 in the area.

## W. Germany Suddenly Faces Four International Squabbles

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 3 (WP)—Faced with new concerns at home over another slaying by terrorists, the West German government has suddenly been thrust into a number of new international squabbles.

● The West German Foreign Ministry has rejected news reports from Belgrade that alleged West Germany was undermining Western unity at the 35-nation follow-up European security conference by privately displaying more willingness to compromise with the Soviet bloc on key issues that could limit the duration of the conference or detailed work on human rights.

Bonn claimed these reports were "an attempt to stir up trouble" within the Atlantic Alliance.

● In Moscow, the news agency Tass has accused West Germany of avoiding "answering questions raised by the public about the potential stationing of U.S. neutron weapons on West German soil." The lengthy Soviet commentary on this issue, directed at West Germany rather than the United States, may signal stepped-up Soviet pressure on Bonn to thwart U.S. plans.

● In France, participation by

West German demonstrators in plant construction site at Creys-Malville has unofficially strained relations between the two countries. The statement by the French security officer charged with protecting the site that the town hall of nearby Morestel had been "invaded" for a second time by Germany, although denounced in the French press, has touched a sensitive nerve here.

● Despite improvement in the value of the dollar on foreign-currency markets this week, there is lingering ill-feeling here over the tactics of U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who most European bankers believe deliberately allowed the dollar to drop sharply last week as a pressure tactic against West Germany.

Against this backdrop, West German Finance Minister Hans Apel will meet with Mr. Blumenthal this weekend in Paris at an International Monetary Fund meeting. The meeting may be especially candid since West German and Swiss officials have pointed out that new IMF rules are specifically designed to prevent manipulation of exchange rates by members and public statements by officials that could bring trade advantages.

## Japanese Find Roaches Can Be Bounty-Ful

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Residents of the town of East Osaka killed 26,499 cockroaches after a supermarket offered a bounty of 3.3 cents a roach.

The store paid \$3.715 to persons who turned in roaches during the weeklong sales campaign that ended Wednesday.

"We wanted to do something useful for society," a spokesman for the firm said.

One woman collected \$31 for bringing in 1,351 roaches she caught with the help of other women in their apartment house.

Croatian Gets 12 Years

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A Yugoslav was jailed today for 12 years here for working with an opposition Croatian émigré group from 1963 until his arrest in March, official sources said. A court found Nikola Novakovic used trips to Western Europe for Yugoslav firms to contact the "Croatian Peasant party."

## Legal Remedy Recommended

### U.S. House Reform Unit Says Women Staffers' Pay Unequal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Congressmen pay their top male staffers 18 per cent to 129 per cent more than they pay women staffers with the same jobs, according to a survey by a House panel in charge of administrative reforms.

The House Commission on Administrative Review found that male administrative assistants make an average of \$39,000 a year while women make \$17,000; male legislative assistants make an average of \$20,000 and females make \$11,000, and male press aides make \$20,000 while women make \$11,000.

The commission, which has rejected a proposal to make House members subject to the same anti-discrimination laws that apply to businessmen, is considering a proposal that would set up a three-member grievance panel to hear discrimination complaints. The panel could make recommendations but would have no power to enforce them.

If the grievance panel could not work out a voluntary settlement, it could refer any alleged violations of House anti-discrimination rules to the House Ethics Committee.

Hays Scandal Recalled

The commission, chaired by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., was set up after last year's Wayne Hays scandal to draft a new ethics code and to recommend ways to make the administration of the House more efficient.

The new ethics code was adopted earlier this year, and two commission task forces will begin this week to vote on the present set of proposals. The full commission will act in September and Rep. Obey said he expected a House vote in October.

The proposal for a grievance panel may be too strong to win House approval, according to Rep. Obey.

"Anybody who bets against its being adopted is going to make some money," he said last week.

Applying Laws

Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., a member of the commission, said he had urged Rep. Obey to recommend making the House subject to equal-opportunity laws that apply to business and are enforced by the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

But Rep. Frenzel said Rep. Obey had rejected that idea on grounds that it would violate the constitutional separation of powers by making the executive branch responsible for enforcement.

Rep. Obey said other recom-

mendations now being considered would:

● Create a professional administrator and a professional auditor to take over many house-keeping tasks now performed by congressmen or political patronage employees.

● Give each House member one new staff member, at a salary of more than \$30,000 a year, to work on legislation, and expand House members' office allowances by \$12,000 a year to purchase computer services.

● Raise prices of House restaurant meals, haircuts, stationery and broadcast recording services to reflect the costs of the salaries of the public employees who now provide them.

● Cut salaries of two House clerks, who run profitable, printing businesses rent-free on the Capitol grounds, and bar those printers from printing political posters, invitations and other nonofficial matter.

● Brief from their free office space the Democratic and Republican political committees that raise money and do research for their party's candidates in congressional elections.

● Limit the number of staff workers who can be employed by House committees.

● Set up a new panel to recommend ways to cut the number of committees and subcommittees of the House.

Rep. Obey said the panel had rejected a proposal that journalists pay for the space, utilities, office equipment, staff help and parking that they now get from the House at taxpayer expense.

Floods Strike Polish Region

WARSAW, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Ramstorms have made thousands of persons homeless and flooded large areas in southwest Poland, press reports said here today.

Police and soldiers are helping in rescue operations but so far no casualties have been reported. In one province, Legnica, the storms have damaged a third of the arable land, soaking thousands of tons of harvested grain.

In Czechoslovakia, heavy rains have delayed harvesting and several districts are on flood alert, according to press reports in Prague. The grain harvest in most parts of the country was interrupted for several days and the daily Rude Pravo appealed to factory and office workers to help bring in the harvest.

# The fastest Brussels-Washington route stops in Paris

From almost every major European city, the fastest route to Washington, D.C. stops in Paris and takes off with the Air France Concorde.

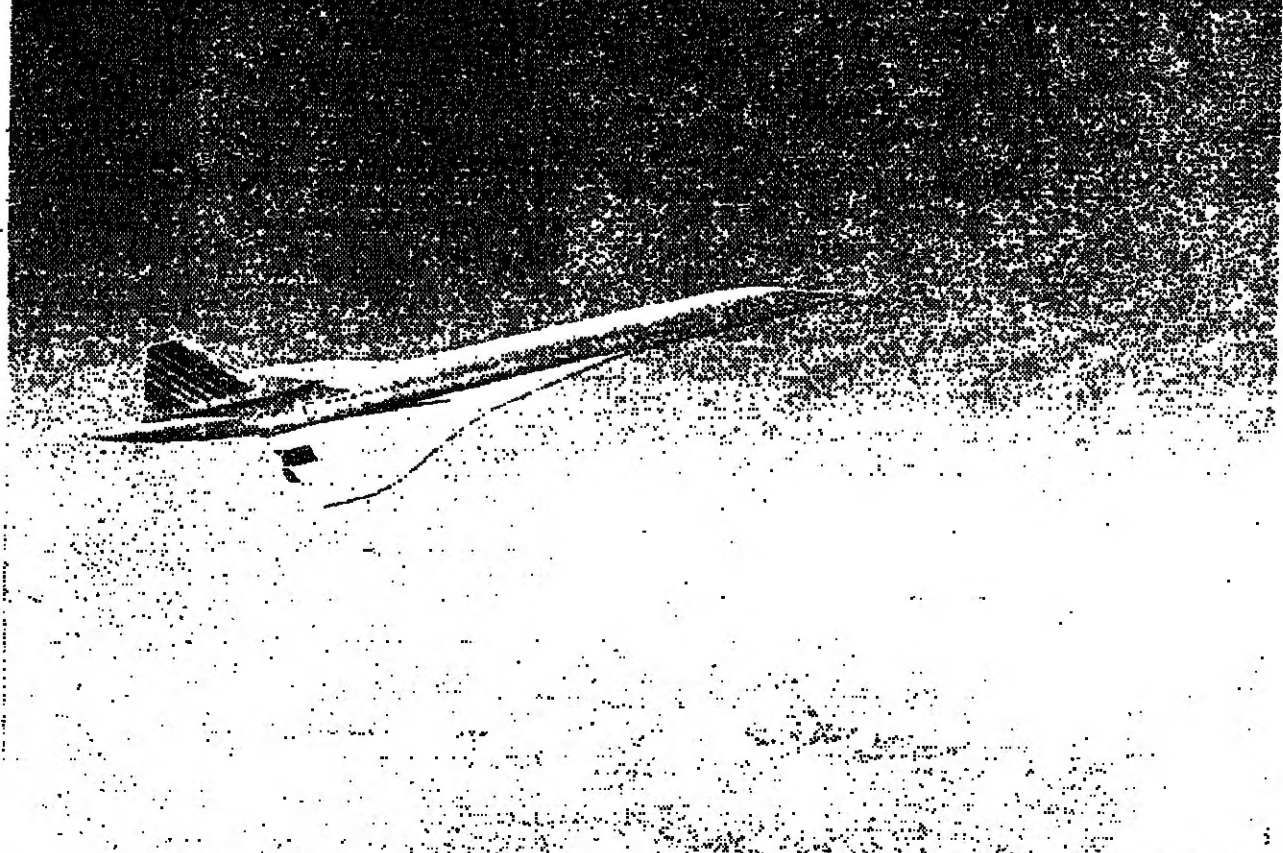
Every afternoon, Air France flights from the capitals of Europe take you to Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport in time to meet the Concorde.

And every evening at 8 p.m., the Concorde leaves Roissy and touches down in Washington less than 4 hours later, at 5:55 p.m. local time.

In Washington, the same advantages await you with convenient corresponding flights to all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m.

Whether you're flying to the United States from Italy or Switzerland or anywhere else in Europe, your fastest route stops in Paris, where the Concorde advantages start. The daily Paris-Washington Concorde, from Air France.

Depart		Arrive	
Zurich	4:20 p.m.	New York	9:00 p.m.
Milan	5:00 p.m.	La Guardia	9:00 p.m.
Brussels	6:20 p.m.	Auantic	9:00 p.m.
Rome	8:50 p.m.	Boston	9:25 p.m.
Amsterdam (KLM)	6:05 p.m.	Pittsburgh	9:30 p.m.
Depart Paris 8 p.m. Arrive Washington 5:55 p.m.		Cleveland	9:40 p.m.
Oslo	2:25 p.m.	Detroit	10:25 p.m.
Copenhagen	4:10 p.m.	Chicago	10:54 p.m.



AIR FRANCE







## ing for a Demotion to Observe America

Gravios  
4 (IHT)—It is  
at certain times  
years Le Monde  
of anti-American  
was even worse.  
was anti-Amer-

the foreign editor  
ance's most pres-  
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that interest."

rupted by a call  
an ambassador. A  
ed in with a hand-  
Tatu hurriedly  
er, took a few min-  
appointment with  
chief. A colleague  
remind him of a  
t was 11:45 a.m.,  
would be going to  
ple of hours.  
mes, certain events  
cite the best ex-



Michel Tatu at work at his desk at Le Monde.

ample—justified hard-nosed criti-  
cal reporting. If American sen-  
sibilities were hurt, Le Monde was  
only doing its job. And of course,  
the choice of subjects definitely  
does reflect a certain French  
nationalism, which is altogether  
normal.

For Tatu, the new job is tech-

coordinating the stories of re-  
porters scattered all around the  
world. I wanted to get back in  
action, particularly in interna-  
tional politics, and Washington is  
the place for that."

Though he knows the country  
well, Tatu wishes he had some  
leisure time to prepare for the  
new job. "Cramming facts and  
figures into my head, there's no  
time for that," he said. The only  
thing he planned to do was re-  
read a few basic works on the  
United States. History books  
mostly, especially early American  
texts, and perhaps Alexis de Toc-  
queville. "Anyway, the best way  
to prepare for a new assignment,  
I believe, is to dive right in.  
That's what I'll be doing."

### Many Visits

Aside from many visits to the  
United States over the years,  
Tatu spent eight months in New  
York City in 1965 on a Ford  
Foundation grant at the Research  
Institute on Contemporary Af-  
fairs. Out of that stay came a  
book, "Power in the Kremlin,"  
published in English by Viking  
Press. It was well received on  
both sides of the Atlantic and  
was "appreciated by Kremlinolo-  
gists," he said with a pleased look  
on his face.

Michel Tatu, 44, has spent all  
his professional life with Le  
Monde. He studied business ad-  
ministration at one of Paris's  
grandes écoles, but when he  
graduated at 24 in 1957, he ap-  
plied for a reporter's job at Le  
Monde, and to his surprise the  
paper sent him to Moscow as its  
bureau chief. He stayed seven  
years.

Unlike reporters from the wire  
services and other leading news-  
papers, Le Monde's foreign cor-  
respondents work "practically on  
the artisanal level." Their home  
is their office, and there is never  
more than one staffer in any one  
city. "Not even a secretary," he  
said. "Our basic working tools  
are a telephone, and a telex ma-  
chine plugged into the socket in  
the corner next to the television  
set."

It is almost impossible these  
days to have dinner with French  
friends without someone asking  
you what does it mean to be born  
again, or is gris really Indian  
food, or does Carter's budget  
director know anything about  
finance. Michel Tatu hopes to  
provide some of the answers for  
them.

## Danes to Air Film of Lenin Found at Sea

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4 (Reu-  
ters)—A rare film of Lenin and  
the Red Army, found on the bed  
of the North Sea, has been re-  
stored by Danish television and  
prepared for broadcast in the  
near future.

The film, which includes glim-  
pses of the Soviet revolutionary  
in his sitting room with his wife  
and cat, contains shots of Lenin  
from as early as 1919.

A year ago the film was pluck-  
ed from a fish net by cod fish-  
erman Lange Iversen in the North  
Sea. It lay in a round can en-  
crusted with barnacles and cov-  
ered with seaweed, which Iversen  
turned over to Denmark's TV  
stations historic film archives.

After months of cleaning the  
film, recutting it and finally  
copying it, the film technicians  
were able to render most of the  
film clear and usable.

## THEATER IN PARIS it-Garde Group Takes on Sartre

Quinn Curtiss

4 (IHT)—Me-  
me Théâtre du Mi-  
ni-garde ensemble,  
two-month engage-  
Théâtre Mouffetard,  
Mouffetard, with  
tre's "Erostrate,"  
novella, which ap-  
collection of stories,  
sacerns a Parisian  
a misanthrope, who  
ng hate of human-  
voluer. He intends  
self for his bleak  
shooting passerby  
adow of his apart-  
s feat, he re-  
through the wall  
and attain lasting



Jean-Paul Sartre  
... more of a reading.

The idea of the Readers' Theater  
as one such American company  
was called, sounds good on paper.  
Its object was "to take the great  
dramatic classics off the shelf,  
cast them with professional play-  
ers under skilled direction to  
bring out without physical acce-  
sories the hidden magic of the  
spoken word." It was also a way  
of sidestepping the exorbitant  
demands of a production.

Certainly scenery and costumes  
are not required for an apprecia-  
tion of Shakespeare and Shaw,  
but every playwright writes hop-  
ing for stage presentation. If  
plays are to merely be recited  
one might more comfortably stay  
at home and read them. But this  
kind of theater is relatively new  
to France and as yet has not  
worn out its novelty.

The Mouffetard company has  
not, as its boasts, "adapted"  
Sartre. Every word of his story is

kept, but there has been a rear-  
rangement of the narration. The  
central figure for stage purposes  
has been split in two with Jean-  
Louis Griseid, as what can  
scarcely be described as the pro-  
tagonist's rational self and with  
Philippe Duclos playing his ques-  
tioning conscience. A third mem-  
ber of the cast, Martine Trzencki,  
plays the streetwalker.

The performance takes place  
against a dark curtain that  
represents the wall that confines  
the terrorist from the outside  
world. It parts at the end to re-  
veal vistas beyond, but he is still  
groping blindly.

The incidents are divided by  
swift blackouts—as though they  
were takes for a movie—and the  
trio characterize their roles. This  
quickens the intensity of the ex-  
periment to theatrical tempo in  
Yves Goursvil's production. The  
venture is in itself interesting,  
and happily, it is closer to dra-  
matization than it is to plain  
recitation.

A floating theater is one of the  
theatrical additions to the Paris-  
ian summer scene. At the For-  
de Sully you will find La Fé-  
niche theater, a houseboat fitted  
out as a showboat. The enter-  
tainment is varied. At 8 p.m.  
there is an open-air burlesque  
concert with the fantasist Jean-  
Paul Farre and at 10 p.m.—ex-  
cept Mondays—there is a per-  
formance of Samuel Beckett's  
"En Attendant Godot" directed  
by Mireille Larroche.

The program note argues that  
it is an error to play Beckett tra-  
gically and that his theater is  
not a theater of tears, but one to  
do with cruelty and humanity  
and that "Godot" is a sort of  
Western.

## PS AND FLATS

Stanley Clarke and  
feared at the New  
5 at 8 p.m., followed  
nights by Bonnie  
p.m. both evenings.  
spte is appearing  
onnie Scott's.

Drummer Oliver  
featured nightly at  
Club.

obby Few is at La  
Aug. 5 and 6 at  
my Courley at the  
St. Bernard (as  
Festival Estival) Aug.  
p.m. and French  
in Maxime Saury at  
r of the Hotel Mer-  
month of August.

JARLO—Enrico Ma-  
es the show at the  
b Aug. 5. All pro-  
to the Monaco Red

Memphis Slim will  
into the Mingo Hall  
Memphis, Tenn., this  
g with W.G. Handy,  
and Elvis Presley.  
crossing the United  
all have several rec-  
n Los Angeles and  
e Village Gate in New

## 'Guernica'

to Spain Soon  
Aug. 4 (UPI)—Min-  
shire Pio Cabanillas  
e Senate that the  
good for the return  
of "Guernica," the  
of the late Pablo

illas said he had  
th U.S. Ambassador  
r aimed at paying  
r the handing over  
War painting.  
is presently on  
Museum of Modern  
York. The painting  
attack on the Basque  
ernica by German  
tong with the forces  
alismno Francisco

## U.S. Displays Tomb Refused Once by Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).  
—A tomb in which U.S. Pres-  
ident Andrew Jackson once re-  
fused to be buried is on exhibit on  
a terrace outside the Smith-  
sonian's Museum of History and  
Technology.

Originally thought to be the  
tomb of the Roman Emperor  
Alexander Severus, the 3d-century  
marble sarcophagus was one of  
the first major pieces of antiquity  
to be brought to the United  
States.

It was offered to Jackson, then  
in retirement in Tennessee, as his  
final resting place. "My republic-  
an principles," he wrote back,  
"forbid my burial in a repository  
prepared for an emperor or king."

The Smithsonian says it is not  
known who was originally buried  
in the tomb. It was robbed in  
ancient times, and when Comdr.  
Jesse Elliott found it in the 1830s,  
in Beirut, the contents were gone.  
Elliott, then commander of the  
U.S. Mediterranean Fleet, found  
a pair of matching sarcophagi  
with similar carvings. He brought  
both of them to the United States  
in 1838 as ballast to his flagship,  
the U.S. Constitution.

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
Operations Manager	Interesting compensation package	Pit-Stop, Germany's largest chain of specialized muffler replacement stations.	Germany	Exp. automotive retail trade; fluent English, German.	J. Nelson, Pit-Stop GmbH, Lepiusstrasse 110, 1000 Berlin 41, West Germany.	I.H.T. 28-7-77
Direct Mail Marketing Executive	£20,000	SAI Services (U.K.) Ltd.	England	Exp. direct mktg. of intangibles: fin. services, insurance, club or association...; Eng., Eur. lang.	Mark Dunn; SAI Services (U.K.) Ltd., The Elms, Broad St., Wokingham, Berkshire RG 11 1AB.	I.H.T. 28-7-77
Director Sales/Marketing	Attractive compensation package	Middle East service of a major U.S. container line.	Middle East	3-5 yrs. sales/mktg. mngt. with major container line; working knowl. M.E. trade.	Box D.5.824, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	I.H.T. 30-7-77
Managing Director		Dun & Bradstreet GmbH.	Germany	Interest int'l economics & com. affairs; previous exp. magazine publishing field; Eng., Ger.	Mrs. Inge Volhardt, Dun & Bradstreet GmbH, Dreieichstr. 59, 6000 Frankfurt 70, T.: 0611 610151.	Frankfurt, All. Zeit. 30-7-77
Managing Director/V.P.	+home, car	Int'l Oil service co.	United Arab Emirates	Exp. economics, banking, legal matters; Eng., Ger.; 35-45 yrs.; overseas exp.	Ref.: 386/1432, Kienbaum Unternehmensberatung, Postfach 1509, 5270 Gummersbach 1.	Frankfurt, All. Zeit. 30-7-77
Chief Executive		Botswana Power Corp.		Prof. qual. eng. with demonstr. ability to run an org. on a sound financial basis.	Merz & McLellan, Carrier House, Warwick Row, London SW1E 5EH.	Economist 30-7-77
Directeur Technique	Intéressant	Important groupe belge.	Nigeria	Niveau B1 ou Ing. Technicien; large exp. électromécanique; français, anglais.	Ref.: NM/0986, C.E.R.C., 104 Ave. Henri Jaspar, 1060 Bruxelles. Tél.: 02/5390469.	Le Soir 31-7-77
European Marketing Manager		Société Int'l (calculatrices électroniques de classes enregistrées).		Env. 30 ans; triling. français, anglais, flamand; solide exp. marketing européen.	Ref. 77.2624, C.P.S., 304 Ave. Louise, 1050 Bruxelles. Tél.: 14 à 20 h.: 648.47.37.	Le Soir 31-7-77
Juriste International		Important groupe financier français.	Paris	Droit int'l privé exp. cabinet d'avocats d'affaires français ou anglais; min. 30-32 ans.	No. 21931, Concise Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	L'Express 1-8-77
Product Specialist Europe	Compensation package \$35,000	Construction equipment.	Western Europe	30s; mktg. oriented eng.; crawlers &/or wheeled loaders exp.; Eng., Eur. lang. (Span.).	Ref. 675/INT, JMT Recruitment Ltd., 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Manager/Director Designate	Will match the challenge	New development in European auto service industry.	Germany	Ability to absorb progressive mktg. concepts, real estate selection & acquisition; Eng., Ger.	David C. Taube, Zockoll Group Ltd., 143 Maple Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT6 4BL.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Treasurer Nigeria	In line with importance of position	Nigerian subs. of multi-national corp.	Lagos	Nigerian citizens; academic deg. economics or finance; 10 yrs. exp. fin. & bank procedures.	Ref.: H1311/INT, P.A. Advertising, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel.: 01-235 6060.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Int'l Marketing Manager		Madison Corp. (a division of Gould, Inc.).	Assumed U.S.A.	Eng., Germ. & French lang.; engineering or technical bkgd.; computers & digital elec. exp.	Madison, P.O. Box 83, Shawheen Village Station, Andover, MA 01810, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 2-8-77
Int'l Chief Financial Executive	Excellent compensation	HNTB Iran, affiliate of Howard Needles Tamman & Bergendoff.	Tehran	Degreed, pref. a CPA; 10 yrs. of financial, acctg. & auditing experience.	Central Personnel, HNTB, 1805 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo 64108.	Wall Street Journal 2-8-77

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— 1977 —						— 1977 —						— 1977 —					
Stocks and Div'n's		Sis.	3 mnt. Prev.	Ch'ge		Stocks and Div'n's		Sis.	3 mnt. Prev.	Ch'ge		Stocks and Div'n's		Sis.	3 mnt. Prev.	Ch'ge	
High.	Low.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. Close	High.	Low.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. Close	High.	Low.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. Close
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ADVERTISEMENT										ADVERTISEMENT									
Flash...Paris Bourse										AUG. 4, 1977									
										(in French Francs)									
COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 4	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	MARK. PER SHW. '76	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS										
AQUITAINE .....	Petrol.	251 - 237	253	298 - 289	5	5.5	89.14 - 83.80 - 58.80c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).										
BOUYGUES .....	Construct.	350.50 - 295	342.50	343.50 - 307	51	6.5	80.73 - 25.9% - 20.34c	600	76 net div. of Fr. 21.20 (vs. 4.5% vs. 73% payable as of June 28).										
BSN GERVAIS DANONE .....	Glass/food	582 - 365	468	470 - 446	23	5.4	28.38 - 24.20c - 20.72c	2,866	Cie. Marit. Chargeurs Réunis sales 9 mos. '77: 252 MF (+36% vs. '76).										
CHARGEURS REUNIS .....	Shipping/Air trans.	177 - 120	147.10	148.50 - 146	11	8.0	16.96 - 16.6% - 13.34	1,830	PERSEUS subsidiary '76 turnover = 408 MF vs. 368 MF in '75 (+11.4%).										
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE .....	Public works	109.30 - 81.80	94.90	95 - 92	4	7.8	11.18 - 10.02 - 34.40c	1,622	76 net profit = Fr. 49.10 mil. vs. 72.90 mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.00.										
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ. ....	Bank	105 - 81.85	87.10	87 - 81.85	6	8.5	10.26 - 15.85 - 14.08c	6,799	As of April '77, CIC Group's customer deposits exceed Fr. 4.1 billion.										
CREDIT INDUST. COMM. ....	Bank	105 - 72.50	78	78.50 - 76	9	8.3	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (same as 1975) payable June 30.										
CREUSOT-LOIRE .....	Heavy ind	98 - 67.50	71.20	70.25 - 69.80	—	11.2	26.13c - 9.62c - 5.55c	2,684	1976 consolidated profit = 119 MF vs. 80.2 MF for 1975.										
EURAFRANCE .....	Holding	92 1/2	164.80	165 - 162.40	3	6.7	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	Convertible (1 for 1) bond issue of 1973 MF at 9.5%. Actual yield 11.5%.										
EUROFOND S.A.F. ....	Autom. Equip.	410 - 296	348	337 - 321.50	5	5.5	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.04c	1,497	75.5% of Camoulin Ltd's capital now held by group.										
GEN. OCCIDENTALE .....	Holding	180.80 - 165	171.50	172 - 171	6	3.2	— - 26.84c - —	1,886	76 consolidated results = 248 MF (vs. 25 MF in 1975).										
IMETAL .....	Mining	96.18 - 70.30	76	88 - 77.50	4	4.6	77.97 - 2.44 - 29.55c	3,944	1976 group net profit = 40.64 MF (vs. 10.63 MF in 1975).										
MOET-HENNESSY .....	Beverages	451.50 - 268	344	348 - 336	27	2.3	17.04c - 5.71c - 12.67c	3,167	Basque Rothschild's 228 MF loan to enhance its metallurgical potential.										
NORD (Compagnie du) .....	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	18.15	18.30 - 18.10	11	8.3	9.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,264	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).										
PECHELBRONN .....	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	65.80	64 - 65	10	9.2	6.52 - 10.76 - 6.	7,835	76 consol. cash flow = 1,029.3 MF vs. 399.4 MF in '75 (+160%).										
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM. ....	Chem./min	93 - 68.10	68.70	76.80 - 77.50	13	6.2	29.50 - 4.30 - 4.00c	25,162	Peuget Cars '76 net non-consol. cash flow = 1,458.5 MF (+105% vs. '75).										
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN .....	Holding	222.50 - 201	232	231 - 239	2	4.3	38.34 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,281	76 Group net consol. profit = 78.5 MF. Net div. of Fr. 6.										
RAFFINAGE (Cie Fr.) .....	Petrol.	89.70 - 63.80	65.50	65.00 - 64.80	—	9.2	— - - -	5,430	76 net profit up 5.3%. Net dividend = 18 Fr. (vs. Fr. 15).										
REDOUTE .....	Malt order	625 - 504	559	540 - 537	11	3.3	35.87 - 45.97 - 47.80c	926	For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 new shares issued (400,000 as bonus).										
ROBECO .....	Investm. Comp.	384 - 360.50	364.50	356.10 - 363.50	—	6.9	(not relevant)	22,572	Strong anti-inflationary position also world tennis racket sales.										
SKIS ROSSIGNOL .....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1025	1558	1560 - 1518	18	1.7	71.76 - 73.76 - 37.48	866	C. Consolidated.										

(Continued on Page 16.)











## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!











## Observer

## Us, Them, Schlemiel

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Next door lives Anna Karenina. She has been carrying on with a count named Vronsky.

Next door to her lives Emma Bovary. Emma leaves the house after her husband has gone to work and goes to a nearby hotel. Not long ago I saw her leaving the lobby with a man named Kluge.

It is an interesting neighborhood.

One day at the supermarket I encountered Anna.

Baker

"Have you heard the latest about Farrah?" she asks. No? She tells me. Farrah's planet is in conjunction with Arcturus, or vice versa; as a result, Farrah cannot decide whether it is a propitious time to change hair sprays.

I tell Anna some real news. Emma Bovary's in conjunction with Kugelmas, and if Chuck Berry finds out about it he will probably change wives.

"Kugelmas?" says Anna. "You mean that professor who looks like Woody Allen?" Her boredom is intense. She opens a magazine. "Would you believe it," she asks, suddenly animated, "Robert Redford believes profoundly in the environment."

Next day I run into Emma Bovary on the street. She cannot wait to tell me the news. Farrah secretly went to a drive-in for hamburgers and caught a three day virus. The news has been kept secret until now.

"Emma," I say, "poor Emma, let me tell you some real news."

It is good stuff. Anna is busied with sick and tired of Count Vronsky. He is going to move out and take the child with him.

Emma replies that I don't know what misery is until I have read the latest about Jackie's suffering. Jackie has gone to a horse show and been unable to get into the paddock because so many people wanted her autograph.

"Emma," I tell her, "that is not suffering. If it is suffering, you enjoy, think of poor Anna."

She is planning to throw herself under a moving train.

Emma says that is silly, since there aren't any trains anymore, and have I heard the news? Lisa Minnelli is deeply in love with her husband. Moreover, there is absolutely nothing between Chris Evert and Jimmy Connors.

I shake Emma at the delusion, and who should I see ordering a half pound of Danish for Lisa? Isabel Archer, who looks like Henry James in skirts, and no wonder, the poor girl having given up Lord Warburton for that rotter Gilbert Osmond.

"Poor old Isabel," says the counterman, when Isabel Archer has gone. "With that beard, she looks more like Henry James every day."

"You've heard about that rotter Gilbert Osmond, I suppose," I say to him. The counterman's eyes become glazed. If there is one thing that bores him it is the interesting problems of interesting people.

I am sitting at home. Through the walls I can hear Anna next door practicing throwing herself under train wheels. In the street, Chuck Berry's in tears, begging Emma not to leave him for a professor who looks like Woody Allen. Across the street, I can hear Gilbert Osmond playing the cello in the living room with a very loud horn.

The telephone rings. It is my old fraternity brother Count Vronsky. He is bored. "What's new?" he asks.

I tell him: Farrah may or may not change hair sprays. Robert Redford cares about fresh air. Farrah once had a three-day virus. Jackie is suffering. Lisa is enjoying conjugal bliss. It's cooled off between Chris and Jimmy, and Lisa is very happy with the caviar in Washington.

I tell him Anna is practicing throwing herself under train wheels. "No wonder, poor girl," says Vronsky. "That brute of a husband has cut off her subscription to People. Us, Them, You, Me, National Enquirer, the Star, Eer, Eye, Nose, Throat, and Schlemiel."

I hear moving train wheels. Or is it the presses rolling? If so, why?

## Majorcans Ponder Price of Prosperity

By James M. Markham

PALMA, Majorca (NYT)—Truly, in all conscience, I can only recommend this excursion to artists, both robust in body and of ardent spirit," wrote George Sand of her visit to Majorca in 1838. "The day will come no doubt when those seeking rest, and even beautiful women, will be able to go to Palma with no greater fatigue and trouble than it costs them now to go to Geneva."

George Sand's prediction came true when Spain's tourist boom exploded in the 1960s, turning this graceful, green island into one of Europe's package tour specials, cluttering stretches of its spectacular coastline with high-rise cement buildings, effluents of its agriculture and shattering the islanders' strict moral conventions.

"I can remember when there were separate beaches for men and women," said Isidori Mari, a 28-year-old linguistics professor. "But when the first bikini came—what a surprise! Now the people are used to the beach, used to living the life of the tourist. But we are all troubled by the fact that each day we feel more like strangers in our own country. The island is not our home."

The social revolution unconsciously wrought by chartered plane-loads of Finns, Swedes, Danes, Germans, Swiss, French, English and others was momentous for the gentle Majorcans, whose own history is a succession of less peaceful invasions by Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Moors and Spaniards.

"We are a people accustomed to being invaded, and this was no invasion more," observed Clement Garau, a craggy, white-haired leader of the Union Autonomista, which favors home rule for the Balearic archipelago.

But tourism, what one economist calls Majorca's "one crop economy," has not recovered from the slump triggered by the European recession. The big hotels along Palma's strip are half empty. The workers imported from mainland Spain to build more hotels have been sent home, and thousands of Majorcans are beginning to ponder the price they have paid for an uncertain prosperity.

Recently, 40 people, most of them young, many of them anarchists, "occupied" the small, peaked island of Dragonera, which lies off the western tip of Majorca, to protest plans of a Catalan company to convert it into a high-class "tourist paradise," complete with helicopter pad and yacht basin.

"In the face of the systematic destruction of the islands and their environment, we are demanding the right to enjoy a little bit of free space," said a bearded occupier of Dragonera, who managed to slip out of a half-hearted coast guard siege of the uninhabited island.

A woman who owns a bar facing the finger-shaped island added: "They say this millionaire's paradise will bring jobs here, but I know all they will send us is their garbage. And empty champagne bottles."

The quixotic "occupation" of Dragonera seems to have stirred considerable support among the half-million Majorcans, and the Balearic provincial government is now talking about buying the place outright and turning it into a nature park.

"The 25th of this month I'll have been here 25 years, and I've seen this country grow," said Bill Walden, an archaeologist who lives in Deyá, a pleasant village discovered by Robert Graves and now heavily populated year-round by foreigners. "It's so bad what they've contaminated."

Walden is also concerned that Majorca's fine terraces, built by the Moors after they captured the island in 798, are falling into disrepair. "Prices have collapsed for fruit," said the archaeologist. "Oranges, lemons are left to fall on the ground."

The awakening to environmental problems has been matched by a slow revival of regionalist sentiment in slumberous, conservative Majorca, which was the only one of the four main Balearics to stay in the column of Francisco Franco throughout the Civil War of the late 1930s.

In last month's parliamentary elections, the center-right coalition

of Premier Adolfo Suarez won four Majorca seats in the lower house and the Socialists won two, but the Union Autonomista took only 3.6 per cent of the popular vote. Though the two victorious parties pledged to work for some kind of autonomy statute for the Balearics, regionalists are skeptical.

"We have left behind dictatorship, but not colonization," wrote a commentator in a left-of-center magazine called *Lluc*, which is written in Catalan.

Les illes, as the islands are known in Catalan, are a cultural extension of peninsular Catalonia, and people here pride themselves on speaking a purer Catalan than one hears in Barcelona. Indeed, Majorcan writers have made an oversized contribution to the ongoing revival of Catalan literature. A prolific generation of young novelists, many of them from rural Majorca, has been wrestling with the themes of the tourist revolution and the searing legacy of the brutal pro-Franco repression here during the Civil War.

But Majorcan regionalists feel themselves on the defensive, unlike their counterparts in Barcelona, who won an impressive victory in the June 15 elections. At political rallies in Palma, Spanish-speaking peninsular laborers hooted down politicians who tried to speak in Catalan.

"Here the Catalan heritage is not strong enough to oblige the outsiders to learn the language," acknowledged Miguel Adrover, an architect who hopes that a projected regional university will encourage the Spanish-speakers to become bilingual.

But a streak of pride and exclusiveness among the Majorcans themselves inhibits assimilation of the outsiders.

"There is a disdain for all the foreigners who come from the outside," conceded Carme Simo, who teaches Catalan literature. "We continue to respect anyone who was not born in this land or is not Catalan."

The attempt at a political definition of the Balearic personality is made even more difficult by petty rivalries among the four islands themselves. Majorcans complain of domination by Madrid, but Menorcan and Ibizan grumble about Majorca's "centralism," and inhabitants of the tiny island of Formentera worry about little Ibiza's "hegemonic designs."

These inter-island differences were colored by varying allegiances during the Civil War. Majorca was seized and held by the Franco forces. Menorca stayed Republican until the war's end and the two other islands changed hands violently.

The Fascist repression on Majorca, which deepened with the appearance in 1936 of a red-bearded Italian who called himself "Count Rossi," is something that older Majorcans are still reluctant to discuss. Estimates of those executed run from 3,000 to 6,000.

"Every death here was magnified by 10 because there were no real deaths at the front," said Lorenzo Capella Roca, a Majorcan writer. "Here the trauma was that you were sitting there, doing nothing, signing papers as a mayor, and they came in, grabbed you."

The repression on Majorca produced a classic testimony of the Civil War by the conservative French Catholic Georges Bernanos, who witnessed it. "The Great Cantabrian Under the Moon," translated literally as "The Great Cantabrian Under the Moon," but called "A Diary of My Times" in the English-language edition, is one of the most stirring indictments of "nationalist" Spain, yet it came from a man with impeccably rightist credentials.

Bernanos wrote: "They grabbed them every evening in the last hemlets, at the hour when they were coming back from their fields; they left for their last trip, their shirts sticking to their backs from sweat, their arms still full of the day's work. I repeat, and I will never tire of repeating, these men had not killed or wounded anyone. These were peasants like those you know, or rather those your parents knew."

Banned under Franco, the book still has not been published in Spain.

## PEOPLE: How the Queen Mum Celebrated Her Birthday

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mum as she is affectionately known, celebrated her 77th birthday Thursday at Clarence House, her London home. The day began with a 15-minute serenade by a kilted piper. Later the band of the Queen's guard stopped off on its way to the changing of the guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace to play "Happy Birthday to You" while hundreds of people who had gathered outside sang. The Queen Mother waved to the crowd from her balcony. Flowers were delivered frequently. The largest bouquet, 77 red roses, came from the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, which has been under the Queen Mother's patronage for more than 20 years. The courtly little lady with a legendary smile and big feathery hair remains one of the handsomest and best-loved members of the royal family. One of her staff at Clarence House said, "We beg her to lessen her public engagements but when we suggest one that might be dropped, her majesty always says it is the very one she enjoys most."

Staff spokesmen said the Queen Mother will be on holiday in Scotland from Friday until the middle of October when she returns to London to resume her round of public engagements.



Queen Elizabeth

... moves to 10

certainly for nearly before making up the turtles. I turtles swam off-directions.

Broadway theatre their lights for one day in tribute to Lash, 84, who died of cancer following a last month. A family said his wife, Lynn had requested a service today at a casket service, Wis. couple had lived in their estate, Ten Ct. Al will be in Cemetery in nearby

—SAMUEL

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